Bedford Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1858. VOL. 31, NO. 40.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.

Delivered in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association of Bedford, Sabbath Evening, Sept 12, 1858, by Rev. Robert F. Sample.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Nehemiah, 2: 20. The God of heaven, he will prosper us; therefore we his servants will arise and build.

In Shushan, the palace of the Persian King, we first meet with Nehemiah, a man honored in the providence of God with the accomplishment of a work which contributed greatly to the honor and safety of the Jewish people.—We are informed that on one occasion, Hanani, and certain men of Judah, came to the Persian court, and Nehemiah, who always cherished a lively interest in his own nation and in the city of his fathers, inquired of them concerning the remnant of the Jews late returned from Babylonish captivity, and in relation to Jerusalem, their beloved city. In answer to his inquiries, he received the mournful intelligence that his people, though delivered from captivity, were yet in great affliction. The darkness was relieved, but not passed away.—The desolations of Jerusalem were sad to look upon. The walls were broken down, and the gates thereof were burned with fire. Hearing this Nehemiah was filled with sorrow, and spent certain days in weeping, fasting and prayer.—Moreover, he resolved to put forth immediate and earnest efforts in behalf of his people, to remove their reproach, and restore their city to its former glory. Having obtained the consent of the King, and being commissioned as a Governor of Judah, he set out on his journey, bearing with him letters of great importance to the Governors beyond the river. When he arrived at Jerusalem, he first took a survey of the city in order to satisfy himself of its real condition, and then made an earnest appeal to the Jews to repair its ruins that they might no longer be a reproach, and exposed to the hostile invasions of their enemies.

Nehemiah received encouragement from his own people, but was met with the opposition and scorn of certain men of considerable prominence who were unwilling that anything should be done that would contribute to the glory, power, and influence of the Jewish nation.—They first thought to discourage him by representing the undertaking as an impracticable one. He had not counted the cost. He was about to commence a work with the assistance of a few dispirited, inert Jews, which under such circumstances could never be accomplished. The very project betrayed the most consummate ignorance and folly. This not succeeding, they thought to deter the Jews from co-operating with Nehemiah, by representing the undertaking as one for which the latter had no authority. It was an act of rebellion against the King of Persia, and if persisted in would involve them in certain and complete destruction. To the scoffs and threatnings of these men, Nehemiah, conscious of the *right* to act, and confident that the work, though begun in fear and trembling on the part of the Jews, should be brought to a hasty completion, replied in the words of our text: "The God of heaven, he will prosper us; therefore we, his servants will arise and build."

These words suggest a train of remark, which, though general in its application, I trust will not be inappropriate at this time, convened, as we are at the request of the "Young Mens' Christian Association of Bedford," and expected to present for your cynsideration the claims of this institution upon your sympathies and cordial co-operation.

I. I remark, in the first place, that we, as a christian people, have a work to do, far exceeding in dignity and importance that undertaken and completed by Nehemiah and the Jewish Nation.

The church, of which the ancient Israel was a type, may, at this period of its history, be fitly compared, in many of its aspects, to the city of David, when from the Persian palace Nehemiah came to look upon its desolations.—The temple had been rebuilt, but the walls were broken down, and its gates were burned with fire. It was the home of an afflicted people, surrounded with powerful enemies, who, in their malignant hatred, opposed every effort made for the re-establishment of the Jews as a nation, in their own land.

Delivered from a bondage infinitely worse, that of Satan and of sin, the people of God are now found in the spiritual Jerusalem. Their temple stands a monument of God's grace.—The altar is erected, their cheerful sacrifices are offered, and the Shekinah overshadows the mercy seat. The God of heaven dwells with men, and they are blessed with all spiritual blessings in heavenly places in Christ Jesus. But although from the ruins of the fall the church has arisen, it is still comparatively weak, and great things remain to be done, ere the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ.

The city of God established in the earth is yet surrounded with spiritual enemies, subject to hostile invasions, and opposed by all the enmity of depraved humanity, and all the power of the Prince of darkness, in its efforts to extend its limits and add to its glory. *Its* walls are broken down, and the gates thereof are burned with fire. There is a great want of fervent piety, of holy zeal, of persevering action, on the part of the church. Worldly conformity, carnal ease, stupid indifference, characterize many in Israel, and the hearts of maturer christians are made sad because of the desolations of Zion.

Here is a work to be done; a work which God will accomplish through the instrumentality of men. The walls of our Jerusalem must be rebuilt, and its gates must be replaced.—Vital godliness must be revived and cultivated; evangelical truth known and promulgated; immorality of every hue, and crime of every grade discountenanced and opposed by the holy lives and earnest efforts of God's people.—The *outcasts of Israel* are to be gathered into the church. Bearing in our hands the Word of Life, the lamp of divine truth, we are to go into the dark places of the earth, proclaiming every where the grace of God, urging all men to put their enmity to death, to seek in Jerusalem refuge from God's wrath, and find in our King, the Lord of righteousness, pardon, peace, and eternal life.

"Arise and shine," is the voice from heaven. "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," is the commission of Christ to his church. And we are not to lay down the weapons of our spiritual warfare, we are not to give up our exertions in behalf of the church and a perishing world, we are not to give rest to our covenant-keeping God till he establish, and till he make Jerusalem a praise in all the earth. Then shall the prophecy find its complete fulfilment; "Violence shall no more be heard in thy land, wasting nor destruction within thy borders, but thou shalt call thy walls Salvation and thy gates Praise."

The conversion of the world we have said is God's work. He is the efficient author, we are the instruments he employs for the accomplishment of this end. The greatest of instrumentalities is the preaching of the word, which is the wisdom and the power of God unto the salvation of all who believe. But all christian men are to labor for the extention of Christ's kingdom. The obscurest member of Christ's church, as well as he who serves at the altar, has a work to perform.

Influence is inseparably connected with man's existence, and we are individually responsible for the right exertion of this influence. The fathers in the church, men of mature minds, of eminent wisdom, and high-toned piety, are expected and required to make their talents subservient to the interests of religion. They, too, who are in the dew of their youth, are to consecrate their warm affections, their glowing zeal, and their expanding intellects to the service of God. Nehemiah was but twenty years of age when he rebuilt the walls of Jerusalem, and even then, a "greater and more honorable man" than Xenophon, or Demosthenes, or Plato, who were in that age the bright ornaments of Greece. Youth, under divine direction, with the divine blessing, may accomplish great things for Christ. Associations of christian young men in this land of ours, and in the old world, have contributed much to the advancement of Christ's kingdom. They have exerted an influence for good upon the communities in which they were located, which shall be felt to the ends of the earth and and through all time. Like the families engaged in the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem, who worked opposite their own doors, they have given their special attention to their immediate neighborhoods, and have sought the good of young men with whom they were brought in immediate contact. They entered upon the work in the fear of the Lord, and their labor has not been in vain.

Young men have been brought under the influence of the gospel, have been converted to God, and have gone forth into the dusty arena of life, clad in garments of holiness, and bearing aloft the banners of King Immanuel. The names of not a few could be given who through this instrumentality have been led into the way of life, and are now proclaiming the glorious gospel in our own country, or in lands beyond the seas.

A few christian men in this community, comprising ministers and laymen, the young and those of maturer years, "actuated by a desire to promote evangelical religion among young men residing in, or visiting Bedford and its vicinity," have formed themselves into an Association having for its object, as expressed in their constitution, "the improvement of the spiritual, mental, and social condition" of the class just named. The *duties* of the members of the Association are thus set forth: "They shall seek out young men taking up their residence in this town and its vicinity, and endeavor to bring them under moral and religious influences; by aiding them in the selection of suitable boarding-places and employment; by introducing them to the members and privileges of this Association; by securing their attendance at some place of worship on the Sabbath; and by every means in their power, surrounding them with christian influences."—Here is an important sphere of usefulness, and one that should by all means be occupied.—True, it is limited, yet even here great good may be accomplished. Young men may be gathered into the spiritual Jerusalem, God may be glorified, and we may secure to ourselves the blessedness and reward of those who having turned many to righteousness, shall shine as the stars forever and ever.

In this Book of Nehemiah we are told that when Sanballat, the Horonite, and certain others, heard of the work which Nehemiah and the Jews were about to undertake, they, being the enemies of the Jews and the God of Israel, brought against them the false accusation of rebellion against the King of Persia. "What is this thing that ye do? Will ye rebel against the King?"

It is not to be wondered at if an institution having in view the glory of God, and the spiritual improvement of men, should meet opposition from those who are themselves destitute of every principle of godliness. Even those who are the friends of truth and righteousness may misapprehend the character and object of a Young Men's Christian Association, and withhold from it their influence and support. The latter may tell us that "God works by the church alone—that it is impossible to effect any real and permanent good by an association outside of the church. Mere human instrumentalities, disconnected with God, the only source of spiritual life and blessing, can accomplish nothing which will receive his sanction, and conduce to the spiritual advantage of men,"—Be it so. We shall not controvert their belief. But why say that a Young Men's Christian Association is *entirely disconnected* with the church? What is the church? Take a definition which, I presume, the several bodies of evangelical christians here represented well cordially adopt. By the visible church, we understand, "the collective body of christians, or all those over the face of the earth who profess to believe in Christ, and acknowledge him to be the Saviour of mankind." Now, who compose a Christian Association? Its active members are not men of the world—men destitute of piety and godliness. They are, at least by profession, christians, and we have reason to believe that the most of them are men of faith, actuated by pure principles, and placing before them as the great centre towards which all the lines of their influence and exertions converge, the glory of God in the salvation of men. Hence, although a Young Men's Christian *Association* cannot strictly be said to be a part of the church, its *members* are, and of them we affirm that in their associated capacity they are engaged in the work of the church—they are building up, not tearing down the church—they are exerting an influence for good and not for evil—they do not arrogate to themselves the power to reform and save, but would be regarded as the instruments in the hands of God, whose prerogative it is to new-create, to sanctify, and to save our fallen race. Why, then, should they not have the warm christian sympathy, and the cordial co-operation of all men who love the Lord Jesus Christ, and desire to see our young men, who are the hope of the church, brought to the Shepherd and Bishop of Souls?

If God approves and works by the instrumentality of a Bible, Tract, or Missionary Society, or Sabbath-School Union, whose active members are in connection with different branches of Christ's Church, we have, in the opinion of the speaker, reason to believe that God smiles upon an association of Christian men which seeks to promote *evangelical religion* among the young. In their main features they agree. They sustain the *same relation* to the church. Their aims—their objects are the same. The Bible Society scatters broad-cast the sacred scriptures, the tract Society religious tracts and books. And why? That men may learn the way of life, and walk therein. The christian association seeks out our young men, surrounds them with religious influences, leads them to the house of God, and invokes upon them the blessing of the great Head of the church. The missionary society sends out its ministers to preach the gospel to the heathen, and direct dying men to an almighty savior. The christian association works at home. Having found the Messias of whom Moses in the law and the Prophets did write, it sends out its Andrews and Philips to invite unconverted men to come and see Jesus. They do not direct them to their Association merely, making that a substitute for the son of God, but to the Lord Christ out of whom there is no salvation. Working in a different channel, it yet agrees with the other Associations just mentioned, in that it seeks the glory of God and the good of men. *Why*, then, raise a single objection to an institution such as this? Why say, with Sanballat, that we rebel against the king? Why by misrepresentation or indifference weaken our hands, and impede our work? Would it not be more in accordance with christian principles and christian profession to lend us your aid, give us your prayers, and bid us God speed in an undertaking which seeks to accomplish holy ends through holy instrumentalities? In reference to this association I would say, as did an eminent minister still living of one similar in its organization and aims: "I can feel no jealousy of an institution which it has pleased God to clothe with so beneficient a mission, and to crown with so rich a blessing. Within its legitimate sphere, and under proper supervision 'I see nothing to deprecate, but much to commend, in the principle of *union*,' upon which this institution rests. The repellant and exclusive tendencies even of the evangelical churches have been so strong, that it is cheering to find a platform where they can work heartily together without compromising their distinctive forms or tenents." I also cordially adopt the sentiment of the late venerable Dr. Alexander, in which the same principle is involved. "I am in favor of circulating and extending the truths of God's word by every practicable means, and when this can be done more effectually by united, than by individual effort, I am in favor of union. Christians become accustomed to contemplate the miserable condition of mankind, until it is viewed as a necessary evil, and they are content to sit still as though the case was desperate. Because one man or one congregation can accomplish but little, the effort which might be made is neglected, and the good which might be done is left undone."

But here, perhaps, I have dwelt too long already. We have been endeavoring to show that God's people have a work to do, and that the christian association of Bedford has before it a sphere of usefulness which it may, and should occupy.

II. I shall speak, in the second place, of the spirit with which we should enter upon, and prosecute the work of the Lord. "We will arise and build."

1. *Determination of Purpose* is one element of success.

If we expect to accomplish any important work we must enter upon it with the firm determination to put forth all the energies at our command, to disregard the opposition of enemies, and the indifference of friends, and to meet manfully every difficulty thrown in our way. No half-formed purpose will be followed by success. No indifferent spirit will accomplish anything worthy of our notice or regard. This is true in every department in life, and all have seen that great achievements have been preceeded by this decision of purpose.

"I will get to myself a name, and die neither unhonored or unsung," said an aspiring youth. Years fled swiftly by; the unknown youth had become the man of world-wide fame, and learned senators listened in breathless silence to the words of wisdom and eloquence which fell from his lips.

"This poverty I can, I shall no longer endure," said another, and girding up all the energies of his nature, summoning all the strength of his athletic frame, he started in pursuit of wealth. For a time his progress was tardy, but his purpose was unchanged. He reached the acme of his most sanguine hopes. His coffers were filled, broad acres waved with golden harvests, and his ships ladened with the merchandize of other lands cast their treasures at his feet.

"Here upon the altar of my God I lay myself, my all, and henceforth I live unto him who died for me and rose again," said a third. The heart of the young convert was fixed like David's of old. He lived for Christ. He labored for Christ. He bore the light of the gospel to a far off heathen land. He laid deep and broad the foundations of the christian church, and then with a shout went up to heaven.

All these were men who with different objects in view, were alike resolute and immovable in their purpose. Their success does not surprise us. The very spirit with which they started out was prophetic of their end. And Christian brethren, if you would do great things for Christ, for him who redeemed you unto God by his blood you must enter this broad field of labor with the fixed determination to do whatsoever your hands find to do, and that with your *might*.

2. Unwearied Perseverance is another element of success. The goodness of many is like the morning cloud and the early dew which soon pass away. Many are like to a meteor which flashes across a troubled sky and then goes out in darkness. At one time they are apparently full of zeal, willing to engage with earnestness in every good work, and everywhere expressing in strongest terms their interest in the work of the Lord. But in a little while their zeal is spent, and instead of gathering with us they scatter abroad. Nothing valuable can be accomplished without perseverance. What we need is not mere expressions of interest, however fervent, which fall

> "Like snow-flakes in the river,
> A moment white, then gone forever,"

but earnest, persevering action. Therefore, whatever the sphere you occupy, and whatever the work you attempt for Christ, *do not be easily discouraged, do not grow weary in well-doing*, but whilst God gives you work to do, and strength to perform, *persevere* in your efforts, and with the blessing of God you shall surmount all obstacles, and accomplished the work he has given you to do.

3. With a cordial recognition of your dependence upon God you must engage in his service. Without divine assistance we can accomplish nothing. You may scatter broad-cast the sacred scriptures, but unless God open the blinded eyes, the heart is uninfluenced by divine truth. You may bring men to the sanctuary, the gospel may be preached in all its purity and with all the unction of fervent piety, and yet, unless God accompany with divine power and energy the faithful and earnest exhibition of his truth, we labor in vain, and spend our strength for naught. Paul may plant, and Apollos water, but God alone can give the increase. Trust not, then, in your unaided efforts. Look unto God for direction and blessing. Do what you can, then relying for success upon a power above, beyond, God will do through your instrumentality what you alone could never effect.

III. *The encouragement which we have to engage in the work of the Lord*, "The God of heaven, he will prosper us." Undertaking a work which has for its end the glory of God employing means which God approves, laboring with unwearied perseverance and an abiding sense of dependence on divine power, we may confidently expect success.

1. God works through the instrumentality of means. He hereby indicates his willingness to work by us. As God by an invisible hand overthrew the walls of Jericho, so without the interposition of human agency he could have re-built the walls of Jerusalem, But he had ordered otherwise. And Nehemiah, persuaded that God had appointed him to this work, and believing that the time to enter upon it was come, replied with unwavering faith to the enemies of Israel. "The God of heaven, he will *prosper* us; therefore we his servants will arise and build."

God has appointed us as the medium through which he will communicate gospel light and blessing to others. Hence he says to his people; "Ye are the light of the world." We therefore, have encouragement to labor for the enlightenment of the world and the salvation of men. And every association of christian men actuated by proper motives, and employing proper means, shall receive God's benediction, and their labors shall be crowned with abundant success.

2. Every command in the word of God directing us to personal exertion, or united effort, encourages the hope that God will prosper us. When God says to me, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might," I am persuaded that obedience will ensure success. And when you, members of Christ's body, the church actuated by regard to his will seek to bring the young under the influence of the gospel, you have no reason for discouragement, you have reason to expect that God will be glorified, through you agency, in the salvation of men.

3. The success which has attended the labors of God's people in times past affords encouragement. Who can compute the blessed results of the labors of holy men now gone to their rest, and their reward? Through the instrumentality of such men as Luther, Wesley, Whitfield, Summerfield, Romaine, and Harlan Page, thousands have been translated out of the kingdom of Satan into that of God's dear Son. And God who is the same in every age, the same in his purpose, in his grace, in his interest in a dying world, is willing to work by you, and employing diligently the talents committed to you, whether they be five, or two, or one, you may gather souls into the kingdom—souls which shall be stars in your crown of rejoicing. "The God of heaven, he will prosper us; therefore we his servants will arise and build."

In conclusion, let me urge upon the members of the Christian Association, at whose bidding I am here to-night, to engage with zeal and perseverance in *every* good work, and to carry out as far as possible the designs of your Association. Some of you have passed the meridian of life. Your opportunities of doing good are hastening to a close. Be diligent, therefore. Employ well your golden moments. Delay not until to-morrow the work of to-day. Urge the young to go forth in the morning of their days and gather the manna of eternal life. Seek by an example of piety and godliness, and by all the means of God's appointment, to lead them into the paths of righteousness and peace. And when your sun of life goes down you shall leave behind you an influence which shall be powerful for good; an influence which, like the ripples on the bosom of the placid lake, shall widen and extend until the last hour of recorded time.

To you, young men, who have enlisted in the service of Christ, let me say:—Be strong in the Lord and in the power of his might. Quit you like men. Be fervent in spirit, serving the Lord. Seek opportunities of doing good. Go to your youthful companions and acquaintances who are without God and without hope in the world, tell them of Christ and the fulness of grace in him; assure them that there is no real happiness disconnected with the religion of Jesus, and that it were better suffer *affliction* with the people of God than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season. Faithfully admonish them—affectionately entreat them—tenderly invite them to Christ, the sum of excellence, and the source of all felicity.

Young men, you have "an influence to exert a power to wield, a work to do." Though young, you may accomplish great things for Christ. Some of the greatest results have been achieved by young men. At the age of twenty Alexander ascended the throne. When twenty-three he had carried his conquering arms from Macedon to the shores of the Indian ocean, and ere he had reached thirty-two years of age Alexander the *Great* fell before the mightier conqueror—Death. Faithful to his early vow, Hannibal crossed the Alps, drove the Romans out of Spain and Gaul, and when thirty-six years of age encamped his army under the very shadow of the Roman Capitol. Napoleon the conqueror at the age of thirty-three became Napoleon the Emperor, and the acknowledged arbiter of the destinies of Europe.

Turning our attention to that noble band of men who spent their lives in the service of the Prince of Peace, we find Pollok, Henry Kirke White, Brainard, Summerfield, Patterson, McCheyne, T. Charlton Henry, and a host of others, who lived long though they died young.

> "He most lives
> Who thinks most—fells the noblest—acts the best."

You may never secure to yourselves a name among the great of this world, but you may stand high in the favor of God, you may win souls to Christ, and erect for yourselves, in the hearts of men, a monument more enduring than the sculptured marble that marks the resting place of Kings.

> "Lives of great men all remind us
> We can make our lives sublime,
> And, departing, leave behind us
> Footprints in the sands of time;
> Footprints that perhaps another,
> Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
> Some forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
> Seeing shall take heart again,
> Let us, then, be up and doing
> With a heart for any fate,
> Still achieving, still pursuing,
> Learn to labor and to wait."

Where the Money Goes.

It may seem strange to some unsophisticated persons, that an administration which desires to be economical, can manage to expend the enormous sum of $100,000,000 a year. For the enlightenment of such people, it is proper to say that Uncle Sam is made to pay about twice as much for the work he has done, as any body else would pay: the profits of every "job" going into the pockets of political favorites and supporters. Here is an item from one of our exchanges:

"The water works of Washington city will cost $6,000,000! Unlike the Local improvements of other cities, the whole people of the country have to contribute toward this round sum. And, as if to aggravate the extravagance of the project, those entrusted with the work send to Europe for the iron to be used in it. Buchanan Democracy is an expensive commodity."

And here follows another:

"The War Department has just closed a contract with Snyder, of Philadelphia; to furnish sixteen thousand felt hats for the army, at $2,75 each. We should like to see the soldiers wearing felt hats worth half the sum."—*Cin. Daily Gaz.*

The real value of these hats is about $1 50 Any one with a small slate and pencil may cipher out the profits on that transaction. Uncle Sam is very good natured.—*Phila. Daily News.*

The People's Party—1860.

SUCCESS IN OCTOBER NEXT ENSURES SUCCESS IN 1860.

The signs of the times we are pleased to say, continue to point strongly to a general consolidation of the Opposition to the Democracy in one grand and overwhelming host under the designation of the "People's Party." In the North and in the South alike, the movement grows rapidly in public favor, and by 1860 we may anticipate its complete consummation.—Read what *E. Joy Morris*, the staunch and gallant American representative in Congress from one of the Philadelphia Districts says:

I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the auspicious combination of all the elements of the Opposition within the patriotic confederation so properly designated as the People's Party. That party if we succeed at the approaching election, as I am sure we shall, is destined to extend throughout the whole country, and to embrace within its ranks a large majority of the American people. Our triumph in October will be the precursor of certain victory in 1860, when we shall be able to place at the helm of State a statesman of the national scope of feeling breadth of view, and genuine American tone of sentiment that marked the public life of the great men of the earlier and better days of the Republic. Union, harmony, and a sacrifice of minor differences of opinion now, will lay the foundation of the most powerful party that ever existed in this country.

THE PLAGUE.

The following graphic account of the plague in the Barbary States will be read with painful interest:

The disease first broke out among an Arab tribe, about six miles from Bengazi and a report of the dreadful ravages it was making reached that city on the 25th of last April. The disease soon found its way into the unguarded city, and its first victims were the women and children of the poor. But it soon spread with fearful rapidity, attacking with fatal virulence rich and poor alike. Entire families perished miserably. Then ensued a general panic, and of a population of 9,000 souls, more than half abandoned their homes and fled to the desert. Of those that remained, forty or fifty died daily and sometimes more. Night and day the bodies of the dead were cast hastily into their shallow graves, and the cries of the Moorish women, the howlings of the Jews, and the dismal tolling of the bells of the Catholic Chapel, were terrible to hear. At length the Ottoman Government, in consequence of Consul Crowe's representations, sent a steamer from Constantinople with two physicians who immediately after their arrival, declared the disease to be a plague of the most virulent type; and in consequence of their circulars to that effect, Bengazi and all the ports of northern Africa have been placed in strict quarantine.

NO ANSWER YET.

We inquired some weeks ago if David Hay did not pocket TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS of the peoples' money in the shape of Extra pay, last winter, and as yet have received no answer.

Let the people remember when David comes round soliciting their votes, he not only got his $500 pay last winter, but also pocketed $200 extra, with which to pay expenses while electioneering. Each voter can calculate for himself how much of his money paid in the shape of State taxes, David spends in visiting him.—*Somerset Whig.*

FEDERAL DICTATION.—Mr. Buchanan is charged by some of his own party organs with interfering in many of the Congressional districts throughout the North and West, and dictating who he would like to have placed in nomination for election to Congress. These accusations are made so positively that there must be some ground for the allegations. Federal dictation, we presume, will not be so palatable to men who boast of their sovereignty.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

GOOD SUGGESTION.—The Philadelphia *News* suggests that, inasmuch as the Government has contracted with "Scotch parties" for water pipes for the Washington aqueduct at an advance of eighty-five cents a ton over American prices, it should also contract with the same parties for the supply of water, instead of paying one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the use of Potomac water, as it is about to do. The advantage would be that the pipes could be brought over ready filled.

NO FORGIVENESS FOR DOUGLAS.—The Chicago *Democrat* says that the mission of David Stuart, Col. Hamilton, and others from Chicago to Washington, to effect a reconciliation with the President, has entirely failed. The President says that Douglas "must come to his milk," that he must beg forgiveness in a letter over his own name, and that then the party will consider the expedency of taking him on probation. He must come in as a private, however.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor of Russia has emancipated the two thousand serfs belonging to the national domain. A powder magazine, containing two hundred thousand pounds of powder, exploded at Astrakan, on the Caspian sea, destroying half the town and killing half of the inhabitants.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, OCT. 1, 1858

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

PEOPLE'S STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,
JOHN M. READ, of Philadelphia.
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WM. E. FRAZER, of Fayette.

PEOPLE'S COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS,
EDWARD McPHERSON, *of Adams Co.*
ASSEMBLY,
GEO. W. WILLIAMS, *of Bedford Co.*
GEO. G. WALKER, *of Somerset Co.*
COMMISSIONER,
GIDEON D. TROUT, *of St. Clair, tp.*
POOR DIRECTOR,
HENRY M. HOKE, *of Snake Spring.*
AUDITOR,
JAMES CARNELL, *of Monroe.*
CORONER,
WM. SHOWMAN, *of Harrison.*

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

At the request of our friends in several of the Townships, our County Committee has called meetings at the following times and places:

At Clearville, Monroe Tp., on Saturday, Oct. 2, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At Barley's School House, in Bedford Tp., on Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

At Stonerstown, on Friday, Oct. 8, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Other meetings, it is expected, will be announced in due time, and it is hoped our friends will turn out strong, as good speakers will be present to address the meetings.

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD NAILED.

We copy the following from the Philadelphia North American of the 28th. It puts the *lie* direct on the assertion of the last Bedford Gazette, that John M. Read signed a letter congratulating George M. Dallas for giving the casting vote against the Tariff of 1842. The Gazette cannot be believed in any assertion it makes:

JOHN M. READ.

On the 14th of July last, John M. Read of the city of Philadelphia, was unanimously nominated by the People's Convention, assembled at Harrisburg, for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court. The convention passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the revenue necessary for a judicious and economical administration of the government, should be raised by the imposition of duties upon foreign imports, and in laying them such discriminating protection should be given as will secure the rights of free labor and American industry;" which resolution was approved by Mr. Read in his letter accepting the nomination.

Some weeks ago we received a letter from a friend in the interior, stating that it was asserted that Mr. Read had signed a letter to Mr. Dallas, congratulating him for having voted for the tariff of 1846. Since then the same assertion has been made in an editorial of the Lancaster Intelligencer, of the 21st inst., and in other papers, and we have been informed that secret circulars, conveying the same information, have been sent privately to the leading iron masters in the State.

The files of the Pennsylvanian have been searched, and the following appear to be the facts: On Tuesday, 28th July, 1846, Mr. Dallas, as Vice President, gave his casting vote in favor of the tariff of that year.

On Wednesday, the 29th, a letter was written by Athanasius Ford, signed by him and a number of democratic citizens, to Mr. Dallas, approving his vote of the preceding day; to which Mr. Dallas replied in a letter dated (Saturday) August 1st; which correspondence was published in the Pennsylvanian of Wednesday, August 5th. Amongst the signatures to the letter of the 29th of July, the name of John M. Read does not appear, but there *is* the name of John F. Read, a respectable democratic citizen, who then resided in Chester street, in North Mulberry Ward, but who now resides at No. 240 Madison street, and who approves the conduct of Mr. Dallas in giving his casting vote for the tariff of '46.

In addition to these facts, we are authorized by Mr. John M. Read to say that he was not in the city of Philadelphia when the letter of the 29th of July, and the answer of Mr. Dallas of the 1st of August, were written, and that he never saw the original of the letter of the 29th of July, nor did he ever sign it, nor authorize anybody to sign it for him.

Mr. Carey furnishes us with the following:

I have examined the Pennsylvanian of Wednesday, 5th August, 1845, and attached to the letter of 29th July, to Mr. Dallas, signed by Athanasius Ford and others, I find the name of John F. Read, but not the name of John M. Read.

HENRY C. CAREY.

BLAIR COUNTY.—The Republican candidates have all withdrawn in this County, which secures the Congressman in that District and the People's County ticket. Our party is now a unite all over the State, and the Locofocos are shattered and divided everywhere.

REMEMBER that from this time until the election, the British Free Trade, Hard Times, Ten-Cents-a-day, party will have all kinds of lying slanders out against our ticket. Believe none of them.

THE DEBT OF BEDFORD COUNTY!

A FEW ITEMS SHOWING THE MANNER IN WHICH IT WAS CREATED.

The people of Bedford County, of all parties, are aware of the fact that the debt of Bedford County is now somewhere about TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS—County and Poor House. We propose to state a few items, many more of which could be named, showing the manner in which this large debt was created, which caused the *borrowing of five thousand dollars* last spring.

Through the *bungling and incompetency of* the present Locofoco board of Commissioners and their Clerk, they assessed the taxes of the County too low, according to the valuation of a Locofoco board of Revenue Commissioners, to the amount of $810,25; the same Locofoco board of Commissioners also improperly exonerated collectors to the amount of $277,60, and both items is paid out of the County Treasury. It stands thus:

County loses in item first,	$810.25
County loses in item second,	277.60
Whole loss in two items,	$1087.85!

It will thus be seen that the present Locofoco board *sunk to the County in only these two matters the large sum of* 1087.85 ! ! !

It is also well known that the present Locofoco board of Commissioners, have made an extra officer out of the Public Buildings. His duty is to be *tinkering*—we will not call it repairing those buildings, and drawing large sums for, as it seems to everybody, *imaginary work!* We have taken the trouble to examine this item of expenditure for the last eight years, and the *increase of the last two years* will astonish and astound every tax-payer, belong to what party he may. The expenses for the last eight years taken from the official reports, stand thus:

1850. Materials and repairs for buildings,	$131.03
1851. Divers persons for work at Public Buildings,	34 68
1852. Repairs and work at Public Buildings, and for materials, Candles, &c.,	188.01
1853. Public Buildings, (maj. Whig Commissioners,)	63.79
1854. E. Pennell, repairs at Court House,	225.00
" McMullen & Radebaugh, (Painting,)	145.00
1855. Repairs to County Buildings,	482.66
1856. Repairs to Court House and Jail,	311.36
1857. Repairs of Public Buildings,	451.18

From the above it will be seen that in 1850, the Public Buildings cost but $131.03. In 1851, they cost only $34.68. In 1852, $188.-01, but in this year is included candles, &c., not included in other years, so that the Public Buildings actually did not costs over about $125-00. In 1853, under a Whig Board, they cost only $63.79. In 1854, they cost $370,-00, and in 1855, $482,60, but in the accounts of these two years is included, the cost of the alteration of the whole interior arrangements of the Court House, and which was considered at the time very low. In 1856 the repairs to Public Buildings cost $311.36' which in our opinion was pretty salty, but worse still, last year, 1857, they were $451.18!! Is it not time the people should demand a change in the Commissioners' office of Bedford County?

The *tinkering* at the Public Buildings still continues, and we are informed that at the last meeting of the Commissioners, *several heavy checks were allowed for tinkering at the Public Buildings* and we would not be surprised that by the end of the present year, on the same rate of increase in these democratic times, and as the expense was *only* $451.18 last year, it will run up to about $600.00 for the present year—a pretty heavy reward out of your pockets, tax-payers to a man for turning his coat a year or two ago.

Seriously tax-payers of Bedford County, is not this conduct of the Democratic Commissioners outrageous? The County Buildings are actually not worth over about $18.000. Is it not a very heavy expenditure to keep them in order that you pay? Are not $300 and $400, and upwards for that purpose an outrageous expenditure Who among you that owns $18.-000 worth of property pays that much every year to keep it in repair? Would not $50 a year be plenty? It certainly would. Then look at the enormous increase for the last few years. Is it not time it should be stopped?

After examining the items mentioned in the beginning of this article, losses incured by the *bungling* of the Commissioners, and the Public Buildings, is it any wonder the Democratic Commissioners had to borrow $5000? The strong probability is that they will have to borrow more money by next spring.

The length of our article prevents us exposing other acts of the Democratic Commissioners, and we must close, by calling on every one in Bedford County, who is opposed to the way our County affairs have been managed to vote for GIDEON D. TROUT, for Commissioner.

The Bedford Gazette is guilty of FORGERY in placing John M. Read's name to a letter he never signed. See the last week's Gazette, and then see the article from the North American at the head of our editorial columns. If a fellow is guilty of FORGERY in a matter of this kind, would he not be guilty in any other case? But then his FACE!

The meeting of our friends at Hopewell, last Saturday, was large and enthusiastic, over one hundred voters were present. It was addressed by Messrs. Jordan and Filler. The best feeling prevailed.

THE TARIFF OF 1857, AND WHO PASSED IT.

Our Locofoco friends, having in vain endeavored to persuade the people that their free-trade tariff has nothing to do with the present hard times, have now taken the other tack, and unblushingly proclaim the falsehood that the present tariff is not a *democratic* measure.—They acknowledge they passed the Tariff of 1846, which has caused the present crash and hard times, but attribute the whole trouble to the Tariff of 1857, and then deny that they passed it, and charge its passage on the Americans and Republicans. Now, the Tariff of 1857 was passed in March of that year, and had therefore been in operation too short a period to ruin the country by September of the same year. The Tariff of 1846 had done the work. But, we here affirm, and will prove, *that the Tariff of* 1857 *was passed by the Locofoco party, and by their votes in Congress, as a party measure.* The first evidence of this we give in the recommendation of President Pierce, in his annual message to Congress, in Dec'r, 1856, in which he urges upon Congress as an "*imperative*" duty, the further reduction of the Tariff of 1843. Here is what he says:

"These considerations will justify a *reduction* of the revenue from customs, so as not to exceed forty-eight or fifty millions of dollars. *I think the exigency for such reduction imperative, and again urge it upon the consideration of Congress.*"

Here then is the Presidential recommendation to reduce the Tariff of 1846 still lower, so that it might approximate still nearer the great democratic doctrine of free-trade, announced in the Cincinnati Platform of the preceding June. In compliance with this Presidential and party recommendation, the bill was prepared, and passed by the same Congress in March, 1857, reducing the rates of the Tariff of 1846. On the final passage of the bill in the House of Representatives, the vote was 122 in favor of the bill, and 72 against it. And of these 122 who voted for the bill, 65 were Locofocos, 38 were Republicans and only 19 were Americans. A number of the Republicans being Americans also, it is difficult to classify them accurately; but for our present purpose we may add the Americans and Republicans together, and their total vote for the bill was 57, or *eight votes less than the Democrats alone.* In the House that year there were 83 democrats, 43 Americans and 108 Republicans, so that no party had a majority.—But it appears that of the 83 democrats, 65 of them, *or more than three-fourths of them*, voted for the Tariff of 1858, and the other 18, with one single exception, did not vote at all. They would not vote against a measure of their party, recommended by a democratic President.—But to clinch this matter still more effectually, look at the 72 votes against the bill. Of these whole 72, *every man is either an American or Republican*, except ONE—only *one* democrat, or Locofoco, in the WHOLE UNITED STATES, dared to stand up and vote against this party measure of "*Progressive Free Trade.*" This one Locofoco is Asa Packer, of this State, and we understand he is largely interested in coal operations at Mauch Chunk, and hence permitted his private interests to swerve him from his party fidelity. We therefore repeat that the proof is overwhelming and conclusive, that the Tariff of 1857 is a Locofoco Tariff, carried through Congress on the strength of a Presidential recommendation, and by a Locofoco party vote. For Pierce's Message, we refer to the Message and Documents of 1856-7, part 1., page 15. And for the vote on the final passage of the bill, we refer to the Congressional Globe for same year—House Proceedings, page 791. We have the documents, and can show them to anybody who has any doubt on the subject.

It is unnecessary for us to analyse the vote in the Senate, as our readers know there was in 1857, a large Locofoco majority in it. The fact is, there were but two Locofocos in the whole Senate who voted against the rascally Tariff of 1857. Only think of it; three Locofoco votes, and only three, against the Tariff of 1857, in both the Senate and House! And yet an attempt is made to lie the people into the belief that the Locofoco party is not responsible for its passage. Shame on such hypocrisy and falsehood. We hope to see the people brand it at the ballot box as it deserves, and that the calumniators may thereby be taught a lesson they will never forget as long as they live.

Commissioner.

Let the people of Bedford County look to their interests in the selection of a Commissioner this fall. Wm. Whetstone, Esq., the only opposition Commissioner goes out, and hence the advantage of having at least one in the Board of opposite politics. Gideon D. Trout, Esq., the People's candidate for that office is a first rate man, and will make an excellent Commissioner, and will do all he can to make the County matters stand better than they have for a few years past. Should Mr Beckley, the opposing candidate be elected, the Democracy will have the entire Board, and they will be able to do just as they please, and the people will have to suffer. Let the present enormous County Debt, warn them of their danger. Now is the time to strike for retrenchment, economy and reform.

TERRIFIC DISASTER.—The steamship Austria burned at sea, on the 13th ult. Out of six hundred souls, on board, only sixty-seven escaped. We will give an account of the disaster in our next.

McPherson and Protection!

The following extract is from Mr. McPherson's Address to the voters of this Congressional District, and shows plainly that he favors the interests of the farmers, mechanics and workingmen of Pennsylvania:

"Protection in 1842 re-created American Trade. It gave a glow to every occupation and speedily raised the Nation from extreme prostration. In 1858, it would be covering the country with "blessings and benefits," if the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, which is controled by a jealous and selfish interest hostile to the growth of Free Labor, were not determined upon trying, even at the risk of the Nation's prosperity, the chimerical experiment of Free Trede, with its inevitable consequence, Direct Taxation. It will be passing strange if the Workingmen of the Country—who are most deeply concerned—do not rise in their might to rebuke the policy which prefers a *local* to the *general* interests, which consents to the domination of the less over the greater.—However the Administration may ignore the fact, the Free Labor of the Country needs, deserves, and *must have* Protection. Whoever would refuse to give it, is neither wise nor just, neither liberal nor patriotic.

"EDWARD McPHERSON."

Reilly and Free Trade!

The following is the Progressive Free Trade Resolution of the Cincinnati Convention which nominated James Buchanan, and which is advocated by Wilson Reilly:

"*Resolved*, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. *The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas*, AND PROGRESSIVE FREE TRADE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, *and, by solemn manifestations to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.*"

Let the Laboring classes of the 17th District, remember that the following *Free Trade*, and *Direct Tax* resolutions were passed by the last Locofoco House of Representatives:

'*Resolved*, That the EXISTING TARIFF IS DEFECTIVE as being founded on the PROTECTIVE POLICY.

"*Resolved*, That the highest development of the industrial resorces of the country is to be attained by the GREATEST FREEDOM OF EXCHANGES, which can only be thoroughly accomplished by the ENTIRE ABOLITION OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS, and a resort EXCLUSIVELY TO DIRECT TAXATION."

Let the laboring men of the 17th District, remember that only one Locofoco from Pennsylvania, (Asa Packer,) had the courage to vote against the above *Free Trade* and *Direct Tax* resolutions. The vote stood as follows:

YEAS—*For Progressive Free Trade*, 123, to wit: 67 Democrats, 39 Eastern Republicans, and 17 Southern Americans.

NAYS—*Against the Progressive Free Trade*, 72 to wit: 71 Americans and Republicans, and just 1 Locofoco—Judge Asa Packer, of Pa. Fourteen Locofocos *dodged*—WILSON REILLY among them!

Here is the record of Free Trade Reilly.—He *dodged* the vote on these Free Trade resolutions, and if he had voted at all he would have *voted for Free Trade and Direct Taxes*, along with the balance of his party. He is weak in the the knees, and as he deserted the people of the district at the bidding of the President on the Lecompton question, he also goes with his party in favor of Free Trade.

Voters choose ye between *Edward McPherson and Protection to Pennsylvania interests*, and *Wilson Reilly and Free Trade and Direct Taxation.*

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR.

The people of this County should not neglect the office of poor Dirlector. The only opposition member now in the Board, George D. Shuck, Esq., goes out this fall, and it is of the utmost importance that we should have at least one good man there as a watch. Henry M. Hoke, Esq., our candidate is one of the best men in the County, and ought to be elected, if the tax-payers will look to their own interest. John Ames, the opposition candidate, is well known about Bedford where he resides, to be totally unfit, both by disposition and education, and as that Institution is largely in debt, the people will see the importance of Mr. Hoke's election as a Director.

COL. FORNEY.—The much abused John W. Forney, late democratic candidate for the United States Senate, continues to pour hot shot into the broken ranks of the Lecompton Sham democracy. In a recent card he proclaimed his determination to prove, at an early day, against Buchanan and his Cabinet, all the charges made in his recent Tarrytown speech, which we published week before last.—His proofs and vindication of himself are now announced to be forthcoming in the shape of an address to the People of the whole country, and some rich revelations are expected. The *harmony* of modern democracy is refreshing to behold.

LOCOFOCOISM IN MAINE.—After a most terrific fight in the good old Democratic State of Maine the Locofocos *lost* their Governor by only about 10.000, lost the whole six members of Congress, and it is reported have succeeded in electing *one* out of the 33 members of the State Senate. Well done, Maine!

The tickets will be voted on two slips of paper this election. The candidate for Supreme Judge on one piece of paper, and all the other candidates from Canal Commissioner down, on another.

On our first page will be found a very good Sermon, by the Rev. R. F. Sample, to the Young Mens' Christian Association of this place.

More Fabrications.

We have the most reliable authority for stating that Gen. Burns, the Locofoco candidate for Assembly, is circulating a report over this county, to the effect that there is some understanding or arrangement among the voters of Somerset county, under which Walker and Hay are there to receive the votes of both parties. After asserting this falsehood, the General then appeals to Bedford county Americans and Republicans not to submit to it, but to resent it by voting for him, the said Gen. Burns, as a Bedford county man. We feel it to be our duty to here brand this story of the General's as an unmitigated fabrication from beginning to end, and untrue in the whole and in every part; and I call on my Bedford county friends to stand by me uninfluenced by any such slanders, and assure them of fair and honorable treatment at my hands, and at the hands of our party friends in Somerset county.

GEORGE G. WALKER.

Wellersburg, Sept. 18, 1858.

Such are the means resorted to by our opponents to deceive the voters of this county, and we hope our friends in every township will see to it that this falsehood is exposed, and that our men vote understandingly, and repudiate Gen. Burns as he deserves to be repudiated for this contemptible and dishonorable trick. The whole story is incredible on its very face to every man who knows David Hay, and his relations to our friends there. He last fall permitted himself to be run as an independent candidate for the Legislature, *as an old line Whig*, and by great professions of *old line Whiggery*, he got a number of their votes, together with the entire Locofoco vote, and was thus elected over Dr. Stewart, our candidate in that county. When the said David Hay, old line Whig, went to Harrisburg, he voted all the time as *an old line Locofoco*, and he is now the regular nominee of that party, and the idea that our friends in that county should in any way support David Hay, is more than absurd. He is the last man who could expect any such favors.

DEMOCRATIC TIMES.

How do the people of Bedford county like these great Democratic times, which are now upon us, and which we are now enjoying or enduring as well as we can? They are the genuine articles, and no mistake. We have a democratic President, a democratic Governor, a democratic Congress, and a democratic Legislature, and democratic national and State laws, administered by democratic office holders; and these times are the genuine fruits of democracy, practically in force upon the people and the country. How do you like them? If they meet your approbation, and you consider every thing right, vote for their continuance, by supporting the democratic ticket at next election. If, on the contrary, you do not like these democratic times, and desire a change for the better, vote for the other ticket, and the other candidates, and other principles, to the end that you may have other and better times.

COL. DAVID H. HOFIUS.—We are glad to see that our old friend, Col. Hofius, has taken the stump in Blair County, and is now actively engaged for the campaign. The *old line Whigs* all over the country are coming into the movement.

ARE YOU ASSESSED?

Let every voter see that he is assessed. If you are not, after to-morrow you will be too late. Attend to it at once.

IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, PITTSBURGH, PA.—Number of students attending this Institution is now 300—more than treble at any similar school in the country. It is a model, well furnished counting-house of four large halls, 20x40, 23x80 22x70 43x80 feet, and is conducted by a Faculty of fourteen experienced teachers and practical business men. The course of study being the most through and practical—Teachers of writing always obtaining the medals here, also in eastern and western cities—Low prices of board and tuition—Healthiest city in the Union—Success of its graduates—Best location for gaining situations—cause this to be the largest Commercial School in the Union, making it the most desirable College for business men in any part of the country.

For Circular and Specimens of Writing, address F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburgh, Pa.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

A line of railroad from St Louis to the borders of the mineral region in Northern Mexico, is talked of.

The strongest kind of a hint—a young lady asking a gentleman to see if one of her rings will go on his little finger.

For the Inquirer.

PARADE AT SCHELLSBURG.

Mr. EDITOR:—Merit should never pass unnoticed. I have vainly waited for some one to pay a just tribute to the recent parade in Schellsburg. As it is never too late to render justice, and as we had the pleasure of being present on the occasion referred to, if you will allow me a little space in the columns of your paper, I will attempt, now, to do it myself, briefly.

The new company recently formed in Schellsburg, did remarkably well, considering the opportunities it had in drill exercises. This was its first *debut* before the public in uniform.—Capt. RITCHEY performed his part well. He is well posted in the tactics *a la militaire*, theoretically as well as practically.

The uniform is composed of a light blue cloth frock coat, beautifully trimmed with black braid, and mounted with Uncle Sam's buttons—stamped with the American eagle, the national and appropriate emblem of our country. Pantaloons of the same. A blue cloth cap, adorned with a black plume and a plate on the front, bearing the letter "R.," completes the costume.

They style themselves the "Black Plumed Riflemen," a title well selected, and significant as well as appropriate. Upon the whole, they looked well, and could not but elicit admiration.

The company at present, I believe, numbers in all, including officers, forty-eight members.

The "Bedford Riflemen," under the command of Capt. SANSOM, who kindly participated with their "brethren in-arms" on the occasion, made a very handsome appearance. They are well drilled.

But I must not forget to notice here the gentleman (Mr. John H. King,) in whose shop the uniforms of the new company were gotten up. He certainly deserves much praise for the expedition with which he turned off the work, assisted by his son Erastus, and Mr. J. Knipple. They manufactured forty-three suits inside of *ten days*, being over four suits a day. We should think that Mr. King had in operation a forty-horse-power engine to do the work, judging from the rapidity with which it was performed. The work was all done well, too; no "slighting" about it. But, Mr. King is a tailor as is a tailor, and is proverbial for neatness as well as despatch. If he can't give his customers "fits," there is no use trying anywhere else. A skillful, scientific, whole-souled man is Mr. King, and we wish him abundant success in the future.

In conclusion—the day passed off very pleasantly, without any drunkenness or quarrelling, and in the evening, after the performences of the day were over, all quietly dispersed to their homes.

OBSERVER.

Sept. 28, 1858.

We esteem it a pleasure, resting upon our absolute knowledge of its merits, to recommend Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative as the best article of the kind with which we are acquainted, and one which has done, under our own observation, all that it claims—and it claims everything implied in its name.

This article, in short, will restore gray hair to its original color, and adds to its growth and beauty wherever any blight or disease has checked that growth or marred that beauty.—This has been proved in our family within a few weeks, and in numerous other cases related to us, without the knowledge of the proprietor. We have only to add that this most valuable article is for sale by the proprietor, at No. 312 Broadway.

CAUTION.—Beware of worthless imitations as several are already in the market, called by different names. Use none unless the words (Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, Depot, St Louis, Mo., and New York,) are blown in the bottle. Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers. Also by all Fancy and Toilet goods dealers in the United States and Canadas.—*New York News.*

HOW THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF OF 1842 WAS BROKEN DOWN.—In a volume of Essays entitled "Men and Things," by James L. Baker, of London, recently published by Cressby, Nicholls & Co., we find the names of a number of subscribers in 1844, to a fund to be used for the purpose of disseminating free trade doctrine, especially in the United States. About four hundred and fifty thousand dollars are said to have been subscribed and the London Times admitted that under this foreign pressure the tariff of 1842 was repealed.

Before the next Presidential election three new States additional to those voting in 1856, will be admitted, viz: Minnesota, already in the Union, with Kansas and Oregon to come in yet. In 1856 the whole number of electoral votes was 296; with the above mentioned new States, the whole number in 1860 will be 306. Of this number 154 will be required for a majority. And of the 306 electoral votes 120 will belong to the slave States, and 186 to the free States. The majority of the north over the south is thus shown to be 66.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY
AT
PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscribers offer at private sale until Tuesday the 16th day of November next, and if not then disposed of, will on that day sell at pubouctry, on the premises, all the fixtures belonging to their Foundry, embracing a good six-horse Steam Engine, Fan, Cupola, two Lathes, together with a great variety of patterns, for Thrashing Machines, Stoves, Ploughs, saw and Grist Mill gearing &c., &c., and Flasks for the same, sufficient to do almost any kind of work usually done in a Country Establishment.

A good business has heretofore been done in this Establishment, and it being the only Foundry in Bedford makes it a desirable opening to any person wishing to engage in the business.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

D. WASHABAUGH,
MICHAEL BANNON.

Oct. 1, 1858.

PICKLING VINEGAR.

PURE Cider Vinegar just received—also mould Candles. Extra quality.

Oct. 1, 1858. A. B. CRAMER & Co.

JUST RECEIVED,

AT Shoemaker's Colonnade store, a large assortment of Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, Molasses, green and black Teas, Starch, Spices, Indigo, Candles, Rice, &c., which will be sold very cheap.

Aug. 27.

THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER

So Long Unsuccessfully Sought,

FOUND AT LAST!

FOR IT RESTORES PERMANENTLY GRAY hair to its original color; covers luxuriantly the bald head: removes all dandruff, itching and all scrofula, scald head and all eruptions; makes the hair soft, healthy, and glossy; and will preserve it to any imaginable age, removes, as if by magic, all blotches, &c. from the face, and cures all neuralgia and nervous head ache. See circular and the following.

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 21, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO—Gents: Within a few days we have received so many orders and calls for Pro. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, that to day we were compelled to send to Boston for a quantity. (the 6 dozen you forwarded all being sold,) while we might order a quantity from you. *Every bottle we have sold seems to have produced three new customers* and the approbation, and patronage it receives from the most substantial and worthy citizens of our vicinity, fully convince us that it is A MOST VALUABLE PREPARATION.

Send us as soon as you can gross of $1 size; and one dozen $2 size; and believe us yours very respectfully.

DANIEL LATHORP & Co.

Hickory Grove, St. Charles Co., Mo. Nov. 19, '56.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative, we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair. We are, yours respectfully,

GEORGE W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

Gardiner, Maine, June 22, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: I have used two bottles of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the Hair. Before using it I was a man of seventy. My Hair has now attained its original color. You can re commend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind.

Yours Respectfully,
DANIEL N. MURPHY.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.
And sold by all good Druggists.
Oct. 1, 1858.

Iron City College

Iron City Commercial College.

PITTSBURGH, PA. CHARTERED 1855.

300 Students attending January, '58.

Now the largest and most thorough Commercial School of the United States. Young men prepared for actual duties of the Counting Room.

J. C. SMITH, A. M. Prof. of Book-keeping and Science of Accounts.

A. T. DOUTHETT, Teacher of Arithmetic and Commercial Calculation.

J. A. HEYDRICK and T. C. JENKINS, Teachers of Book-keeping.

A. COWLEY and W. A. MILLER, Profs. of Penmanship.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING,

As used in every department of business.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC—RAPID BUSINESS WRITING—DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY—MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE—COMMERCIAL LAW—

Are taught, and all other subjects necessary for the success and through education of practical business man.

12 PREMIUMS.

Drawn all the premiums in Pittsburg for the past three years, also In Eastern and Western Cities, for best Writing.

NOT ENGRAVED WORK

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

Students enter at any time—No vacation—Time unlimited—Review at pleasure—Graduates assisted in obtaining situations—Tuition for Full Commercial Course, $35,00—Average time 8 to 12 weeks—Board, $2,50 per week—Stationery, $6,00—Entire cost, $60,00 to $70,00.

☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Card—Circular—Specimens of Business and Ornamental Writing—inclose two stamps, and address

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Oct. 1, 1858.-2y.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in St. Clair Township, on the estate of Henry Reininger, late of said Township dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ANNA REININGER.
Oct. 1, 1858. *Administratrix.*

Bedford County ss.

AT an Orphans Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1858, before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Mrs. Sophia Mower, late of Colerain Township dec'd, to wit: Eliza, intermarried with Elijah Weaver residing in the State of Ohio, Rebecca, intermarried with Joshua Filler, residing in Bedford County, Nancy, intermarried with Jacob Moss, residing in Wood County, Ohio, Sarah, intermarried with Emanuel J. Diehl, and Elizabeth, intermarried with Levi Kegg, residing in Bedford County Pa., to be and appear at an Orphans Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the 3d Monday, fifteenth day, of Novembe, next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bedford, the first day of Sept. A. D. 1858.

SAMUEL H. TATE,
Attest, Clerk.
WM. S. FLUKE Sheriff.
Sept. 24, 1858.

Notice to Assessors.

THE Assessors elect are hereby notified to meet at the Commissioners office on Thursday the 14th day of October next to receive their instructions, books &c.

H. NICODEMUS,
Sept. 17, 1858. *Clerk.*

PURE WHITE LEAD, Flaxseed oil and Spirits Turpentine at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

SHOE STORE!

FERGUSON & CO,

HAVE just opened their new store, in Anderson's row of buildings, nearly opposite the Gazette office.

Their stock of *boots and shoes* for men, women and children is certainly the best and cheapest that has ever been brought to Bedford, for three reasons:

FIRST. On account of the pressure of the times, they have been laid in at 30 *cents on the dollar less* than what was paid last year for the same kind of goods.

SECOND, They were bought for *cash*, and the usual discounts made.

THIRD. They were bought in much larger quantities than dry goods merchants buy them, and consequently *were bought much lower.*

If this is doubted, the evidence is on the stand at the counter.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The store room has been so arranged as to have a separate apartment for ladies, provided with comfortable chairs and stools, where they can sit and talk or buy shoes, just as they please.

PICKLES and FRUITS.

In connection with the Shoe business all kinds of Pickles, fruits and Preserves will be kept, including Pine apple, Peach, Strawberry, cherries, Brandy Peaches, Catsups, Mixed Pickles, Lobsters, &c. &c

ALSO, The best and most general assortment of *Tobacco and Cigars* will be kept constantly on hand.

As there is no store of this kind kept in this County, the proprietors are determined to keep it right, and sell at the lowest living profit.

Sept. 24, 1858.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, John Claar, late of Bedford Borough, Bedford County, died, seized of the following Real Estate, to wit: one lot of ground in the Borough of Bedford, fronting 60 feet on Pitt Street, and adjoining public lot on the East, Isaac Mengel, Jr., on the West, and the Raystown branch on the North. Also a lot of ground containing about 20 acres situate in Bedford township, adjoining lands of Hugh Moore, Jacob Martin's heirs, William Maiken's heirs and others.

Leaving the following named heirs to wit: Jacob, who is dead leaving issue a Daughter, Mary Ann intermaried with George Himes, residing in the State of Ohio, Mary McKinley, residing in Bedford, Catharine, intermarried with Anthony Stiffler, residing in Bedford, John, who is dead, leaving issue five children, viz: George, residing in the West, Henry, residing in Frederick County, Md. William, residing in the West, Margaret, intermarried with George Beckley, residing in Frederick County, Md., and John, residing in the same place, Joseph, the petitioner, Sarah, intermarried with Thos Slack, now dead, leaving issue six children, residing in Bedford County, viz. George, Mary, intermarried with George Rock, Jane, Margaret, Amanda, and Franklin, Elizabeth, intermaried with Jacob Over, residing in Bedford and Samuel, residing in the State of Kentucky.

Notice is therefore given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the said premises, on *Saturday*, the 16th day of October, 1858.

WM. S. FLUKE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Bedford, Sept. 24, '58.

Bedford County ss.

AT an Orphans Court held at Bedford, in and for Bedford County, on the 30th day of August A. D. 1858—Before the Judges of the Said County,

On motion of G. H. Spang Esq, the Court grant a rule upon the the heirs and legal representatives of Michael Putt, late of Liberty township, in said County, dec'd, to wit: Jacob, since dead, having conveyed his share to Wm. Figart, Samuel, residing in Illinois, Catharine, intermarried with the petitioner, Wm. Figart, Wm. Putt, Elizabeth, intermarried with Henry Savits, Mary, intermaried with George Russell, Joseph Putt, Rosanna, intermaried with David Russell, Sarah, and Susan Putt, the last named yet in minority, residing in Bedford County Penn'a, to be and appear at an Orphans Court to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the 3d Monday, 15th day of November, next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Michael Putt, dec'd, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bedford the first day of Sept. A. D. 1858.

SAMUEL H. TATE,
Attest, Clerk.
WM. S. FLUKE Sheriff.
Sept. 24, 1858.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, John Kegg, late of Colerain township, Bedford County, dec'd, seized of the following Real Estate to wit: a certain messuage or tract of land situate in Colerain township, and county aforesaid, containing about two hundred and sixty one acres, adjoining lands of Philip Shoemaker, Simon Stucky, Abraham Wisel and others.

Leaving a widow named Rebecca, and issue eight children, viz: William, residing in Hancok County, Ohio, Emanuel the petioner, Mary Ann residing in Bedford county, John residing in Cahfornia, Jacob and Josiah residing in Bedford county, Rebecca residing in Huntingdon county Penn'a and Margaret residing Bedford county.

Notice is therefore given that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the said premises, on Monday, the 18th day of October, A. D. 1858, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

WM S. FLUKE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Bedford Sept 24, '58.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

REAL ESTATE,

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court, in and for the county of Bedford, the undersigned will sell at public sale on the premises, on *Saturday, the 9th day of October, next* the REAL ESTATE of Wm. Leasure, late dec'd, to wit: a Tract of Land composed of three tracts or parcels of land, situate in Bean's Cove, Southampton township, county aforesaid, containing 232 Acres, more or less, about 30 Acres under cultivation, adjoining lands of Brice Growden on the north, A. Perdew on the west, and John Gorden on the east, about 93 acres of the same patented land. The improvements are a LOG HOUSE and STABLE, about six acres in MEADOW with a small ORCHARD thereon. Land well watered and an excellent spring at the door. Terms cash. Due attendance will be given by

A. PERDEW,
Sept. 10, 1858. *Adm'r.*

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Wm. Leasure, late of Southampton township deceased—all persons, therefore, indebted to said estate, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against, it will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ARCHIBALD PERDEW,
of Bean's Cove, Bedford co., *Adm'r.*
Sept. 10, 1858.

Notice to Retailers!

RETAILERS are notified that their Licenses are ready for delivery and must be lifted by the 1st day of October, next, or suits will be brought against all failing to lift them without respect to persons.

S. DAVIS,
Sept. 10, 1858 -c. *Treasurer.*

TO MILL OWNERS!

S. D BRODE has made Schellsburg his permanent residence, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Mill Wright line, on the most approved and durable plans, and reasonable terms.

He has on hand the most improved Smut and Screaning Machines, Mill Bushes, Anchor Bolting Cloths, both new and old, at city prices, Mill Burrs of the best quality, and all kinds of Mill machinery, can be procured from him and shipped to any point.

Also—Agent for McCormick's Reaper and Mower for Bedford and Blair Counties.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, Bedford Co.,
Sept. 24, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers either by Note or Book account, are hereby notified to make payment by the 14th of October, next,—Those failing to comply with this Notice will find their accounts after that date in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection.

MURRAY & BROTHER

Bloody Run,
Sept. 24, 1858.-*

THE GREAT PURIFIER!—
THE WORLD CHALLENGED!—
☞TO PRODUCE ITS EQUAL!
☞THE BLOOD SEARCHER
☞GLORIOUS TRIUMPHANT!

Sworn statement of David McCreary, of Napier Township, Bedford county:

In April, 1856, as near as I can remember, a small pimple made its appearance on my upper lip, which soon became enlarged and sore. I used poltices of sorrel, and a wash of blue vitriol, without effect. Finding the sore extending, I called on Dr. Ely, of Schellsburg, who pronounced it CANCER, and proscribed a wash of sugar of lead and bread poultices. Finding these remedies of no avail, I called upon Dr. Shaffer, of Davidsville, Somerset county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and gave me internal and external remedies—the latter consisting principally of caustic; but all to no purpose, as the disease continued spreading toward the nose. I next used a preparation of arsenic, in the form of salve. This for a time checked the disease, but the inflamation soon increased. I next called upon Dr. Statler of St. Clairsville, Bedford county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and applied a salve said to be a never failing remedy, but it had no effect whatever in checking the spread of the sore. In December, of the same year, the disease had eaten away a greater part of my upper lip, and had attacked the nose, when I went to Cincinnati, where I consulted Prof. R. S. Newton, of the Electic Medical College. He pronounced the disease a cutaneous Cancer, superinduced by an inordinate use of mercury.—He applied mild zinc ointment, and gave internal remedies. My face healed up, but the inflamation was not thoroughly removed. In Febuary, 185', he pronounced me cured, and I left for home. In April the disease again returned and so violent was the pain that I could not rest at night. Late in May I returned to Cincinnati, and again placed myself under the charge of Dr. Newton, with whom I remained until September, during which time he used every known remedy, and partly succeeded in checking the disease, but when I returned home there were still three discharging ulcers upon my face. I continued using Newton's preparations, and also medicine that I got from Dr. Ely, but the Cancer continued growing until it had *eat off the left side of my nose, the greater portion of my left cheek, and had attacked my left eye.* I had given up all hope of ever being cured; since Dr. Ely said he could only give relief; but that a cure was impossible. In March, 1858, I bought a bottle of 'Blood Searcher,' but I must confess that I had no faith in it. I was very weak when I commenced taking it; but I found that I gained strength day by day, and also that the ulcers commenced drying up. I continued, and when the third bottle was taken my face was healed as if by a miracle. I used a forth bottle, and I have been healthier since than I have been for the last seven years. Although my face is badly disfigured, I am still grateful to a benign Providence who has spared my life, and which has been done through the instrumentality of LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER.

DAVIDMcCREARY.

Sworn and subscribed, this 31st day of August, A. D. 1858, before me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the Borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

Witness—U. J. Jones.

JOHN CORLEY, J. P.

NEW EVIDENCE.

Being afflicted with a grievous Tetter on the arms and face—after trying many remedies which utterly failed to cure—I was persuaded by W. M. Barris & Co. to try Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher; and now, six weeks after finishing the *second bottle*, pronounced myself cured.

The tetter broke out, something over a year ago, on the inside of my arms, extending from the elbows down to the wrists; also, on my face, immediately round the mouth and chin, and continued to be a *perfect torment to me until cured by the Blood Searcher.* My arms, were almost useless, owing to the cracks and sores on them, liable to bleed at any time on the least exertion to lift or work, and sometimes so itchy that I could scarcely prevent tearing off my flesh. I have now been cured six weeks and feel it due to Mr. Lindsey, and to the public generally, to make this statement, in hope that others like myself may be benefitted by using his valuable medicine.

her
JANE ✕ WILSON.
mark

Sworn and subscribed before me, one of the Aldermen in and for the City of Pittsburg, this 28th day of July, A. D. 1858.

AND. McMASTER, *Alderman.*

For sale by F. C. Reamer, M. D., Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; Simon Hershman, Pleasantville; John G. Schell, do.; L. N. Fyan, West End, P. Office; Frederick Coil, Marietta; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barndollars Mills; Nicholas Koons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill; A. C. Evans, Rainsburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; J. & J. M. Shoemaker, Charlesville; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Murray & Bro., Bloody Run; Dr. J. A. Mann, do.; Piper & Scott, Pattonsville; David Beegle, Waterstreet; John Wisegarver, Woodberry; G. D. Kauffman, Flitchville; John Dasher, Yellow Creek; all of Bedford County.

LINDSEY & LEMON, *Proprietors,*
Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Sept. 17, 1858.-6m.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises in *Bedford Township* on

FRIDAY THE 5th NOV'R, next

all the following described Real estate, to wit:

A tract of land with Grist Mill and Dwelling House thereon erected, containing 41 acres and 28 perches and allowance; also 2¼ acres of Meadow ground, adjoining John Halderbaum's heirs, John S. Ritchey and others.

Terms: Cash at confirmation of sale,

DANIEL S. HELSEL,
Adm'r of the Estate of
JACOB HELSEL, dec'd.
Sept. 17, 1858.-d.

STRAY SHEEP.

FOUND on the Premises of the Subscriber residing at Bloody Run, on the 1st inst. Seven Sheep, (2 Weathers and 5 Ewes,) two marked with the letter M, in black, and another the letter T, in Red, on the rumps, two of them having ear marks, and on the remainder no marks were found. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with according to law.

Sept. 17, 1858. JACOB BARNDOLLAR.

CHEAP SHOES.

About fifty pair of children's and women's shoes—a little out of style—will be sold very cheap by Feb. 19, 1858. A. B CRAMER & CO.

GENEARL

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF GENERAL Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, I, WILLIAM S. FLUKE, High Sheriff of the County of Bedford, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known, and give notice to the Electors of the County aforesaid, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said County of Bedford, Pennsylvania, on the

SECOND TUESDAY, (12th) OCTOBER, 1858, at which time, State and County officers, as follows, are to be elected, to wit:

ONE PERSON for Supreme Judge of said Commonwealth.

ONE PERSON for Canal Commissioner of said Commonwealth.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the Counties of Adams, Franklin, Juniata and Fulton, to represent the 17th District in Congress.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the County of Somerset, to fill the offices of Members of the House of Representatives, to represent the Counties of Somerset and Bedford in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of County Commissioner of said County.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Poor House Director of said County.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of County Auditor of said County.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Coroner of said County.

I also hereby make known, and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid General Election, in the several Boroughs and Townships within the County of Bedford, are as follows, to wit:

The Electors of the Borough of Bedford and Township of Bedford to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The Electors of Broadtop Township to meet at the School House in Hopewell.

The electors of Colerain Township to meet at the house lately occupied by Benjamin Kegg, in Rainsburg, in said Township.

The Electors of Cumberland Valley Township to meet at the New school House erected on the land owned by John Wisp's heirs in said Township.

The Electors of Harrison Township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said Township.

The Electors of Juniata Township to meet at Keyser's school House in said Township.

The Electors of Hopewell Township to meet at the School House near the house of John Dasher in said Township.

The Electors of Londonderry Township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop, in Bridgeport, in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Liberty to meet at the school House in Stonerstown in said Township.

The Electors of Monroe Township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnel, in Clearville, in said Township.

The Electors of Napier Township and Schellsburg Borough to meet at the brick school House in the Borough of Schellsburg.

The Electors of East Providence Township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, Jr., innkeeper, in said Township.

The Electors of Snake spring Township to meet at the school House near the Methodist Church, on lands of John G. Hartley.

The Electors of West Providence Township to meet at the new log school House at Bloody Run in said township.

The Electors of St. Clair Township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon Trout, in said township.

The Electors of Union Township to meet at the house of Michael Wyant in said township.

The Electors of Southampton Township to meet at the house of William Adams in said township.

The Electors of the Township of Middle Woodberry to meet at the house of Henry Fluke, in the village of Woodberry.

The Electors of South Woodberry Township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster in said township.

The election to be opened between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to keep open until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or Judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district and also; that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or Commissioners of incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge, or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of Assembly, entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 3, 1849, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the inspectors and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before eight o'clock in the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the inspecetor who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters for the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such a vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of given information to the inspectors, and judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote, at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceeding such election and within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in a failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector he must have the age twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is reqqired by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall made the like note in the lists of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall, make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduely or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and to be imprisoned for any time not less than one or more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less then one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said Election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 10th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and the 83d of Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM S. FLUCK,
Sheriff.

Sept. 10, 1858.

To School Directors and Teachers.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will meet with the Directors and Teachers of Schellsburg and Napier township, in Schellsburg for the purpose of examining teachers and renewing certificates on the 25th of September; those of Juniata at Buenavista on the 27th; of St. Clair at the Eight Square on the 28th; of Union at Mowry's mill on the 29th; of Middle Woodberry at the school house in Woodberry on the 30th; of South Woodbery at Enterprise on the 1st Oct.; of West Providence at Bloody Run on the 4th; of Hopewell at Dashers, on the 5th; of Broad Top at Hopewell on the 6th; of Liberty at Stonerstown on the 7th; of Snake Spring at Hartley's school house on the 13th; of Colerain at the Brick Church on the 14th; of East Providence at Householder's school house on the 15th; of Bedford township at Bedford on the 16th; of Harrison at Kiser's school house on the 18th; of Londonderry at Bridgeport on the 19th; of Cumberland Valley at John May's on the 20th; of Southampton at Chaneysville on the 21st; of Monroe at Clearville on the 22d; of Bedford borough on the 25th.

The above meetings will be held at 9 o'clock A. M. and it is particularly requested that Directors and Teachers be punctual in their attendance—Teachers will please provide themselves with pen, ink and paper, and avail this opportunity of being examined, as no teacher will be examined after the regular time, except for special reasons, and then not unless he brings a written request for me to do so, signed by at least three Directors of the district in which he is to be employed.

Notice is also hereby given, that all Permanent Certificates of the old styles have been annulled under the authority of the forty-first section of the Grand School Law of the 8th of May, 1854 and can no longer be received by Directors as authority for the employment of Teachers. Teachers holding such certificates will please attend to the above mentioned days and have them exchanged or returned.

H. HECKERMAN,
Sept. 10, 1858. County Superintendent.

"Thick Darkness covers the Earth, And Gross Darkness the People."

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

And all Others, will take Notice!

THAT they can supply themselves, in any quantities with

Jones' Far Famed Patent

NON EXPLOSIVE KEROSENE or COAL OIL LAMPS,

At the Wholesale and Retail, HEAD QUARTERS,
38. South SECOND Street, 38.
PHILADELPHIA.

The *only place* where exclusive Agencies can be obtained for the States of Pennsylvania, N. Jersey and Delaware

These Lamps give a light equal in intensity of flame, and similar in appearance to Gas, and are claimed to be superior to all other portable lights, now in use. No fear of Explosion.—No offensive odor.—No smoke.—Very easily trimmed.—As easily regulated as a Gas Light.—Can be adapted to all purposes.—And better than all for a poor man.—50 per cent cheaper than any other portable light, now in common use.

SOLE AGENCY ALSO, FOR

KNAPP'S Patent Rosen and Coal Oil LAMP.

☞Lamps, Oils, Wicks, Shades, and every article in the line. S. E. SOUTHLAND,
Agent.

No. 38 South SECOND Street, PHILAD'A.
Sept. 10, 1858.

AUDITORS NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed by the Orphans Court in and for the County of Bedford, to report a distribution of the money in the hands of Joseph Nicodemus, acting Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Dull, dec'd, to and amongst the heirs, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Thursday, the 23d day of September, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

G. H. SPANG,
Sept. 10, 1858. *Auditor.*

WANTED.

1,000 BUSHELS of Oats wanted immediately, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply at this office.
Aug. 27, 1858.

☞ TO INVALIDS. ☜

Dr. Hardman, Analytical Physician

Physician for diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart, formerly Physician to the
CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL, also to INVALIDS RETREAT.
Author of "Letters to Invalids," Editor of the "Medical Stethyscope," &c.;

OCTOBER APPOINTMENT.

BEDFORD, "WASHINGTON HOUSE,

WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 13TH. 1858.

DR. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis Asthma, Laryngitis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by medical Inhalation, lately used in the Bromton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies is to get at the disease in the direct manner. All medicine are estimated by their action on the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are the antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines.—The reason that consumption, and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they had never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs and yet were applied to the stomach. Their action was intended to be local, and yet they were so administered that they should act constitutionally, exending immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unmolested. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient.

OTHER DISEASES TREATED.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation. I usually find them promptly curable.

Prolapsus and all other forms of female complaints, irregularities, and weakness.

Palpitation and other forms of Heart Disease, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of stomach and bowels, &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease. No charge for consultation.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D,
July 8, 1858.

DR. W. H. WHITMOR,

OF Lancaster City, late of Philadelphia, where he has been in successful practice for a number of years, received his education at the best Medical College in the United States, and had the experience and practice in the different Hospitals for several years, a member of the Analytical Medical Institute of New York, and late Surgeon of the United States Navy, now offers himself to the public to attend any professional calls.

The purest medicines always on hand direct from the best Laboratories of our country, and the Botanical Gardens of the world. No patent medicine prescribed or recommended. Medicines used only which will not break down the constitution, but will renovate the system from all injuries it has sustained from mineral medicines. Chronic and difficult diseases must be treated upon analytical principles, which is to know and ascertain what disease is. Its nature and character require a knowledge of the chemical constituents of every solid and fluid of the human body; the changes those solids and fluids are capable of undergoing. To know what medicines to employ to cure diseases, requires a knowledge of the chemical constituents of all agents employed in medicine; and if we are in possession of this knowledge, it is possible to cure any disease—no matter of how long standing—and leave the patient in a healthy and perfectly cured condition.

Melancholy, Aberration, or that state of alienation and weakness of the mind which renders persons incapable of enjoying the pleasures of performing the duties of life; Dyspepsia; that distressing disease and fell destroyer of health and happiness, undermining the constitution, and yearly carrying thousands to untimely graves, can most emphatically be cured. Rheumatism, in any form or condition, chronic or acute, warranted curable; Epilepsy or falling sickness; all chronic and stubborn cases of Female Diseases radically removed; Salt Rheum, and every description of ulcerations; Piles and Scrofulous Diseases, which have baffled all previous medical skill can be cured by my treatment, when the constitution is not exhausted.

I do say all diseases (yes, *Consumption*) can be cured.

☞ *Cancer cured without the knife.*

I will remain in my office on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 9 o'clock A. M., to accommodate patients from a distance, and consult in the English and German languages. Will make visits to any distance if required. May be addressed by letter, Fulton Square, Lancaster city, Pa.

July 30, 1858-1y.

NOTICE.

GEORGE B. AMICK, surviving partner of the late firm of GEO. B. AMICK & BROTHER, notifies all persons interested, that the books of said firm remain in his hands for settlement, and that circumstances demand an immediate closing up of the business of said firm. Persons indebted or having settlements to make, are therefore requested to call on the subscriber without delay.

St. Clairsville, June 11, 1858.-tf.

The subscriber will continue the *mercantile business* at the *old stand*, where he will be happy to meet and supply the wants of his friends and customers at all times. He will receive in a couple of weeks a new supply of seasonable goods, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. B. AMICK.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, and Dealers in Music and Musical Instruments. Our stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall papers, Blinds, French, German and American Lithographs and steel engravings, gilt mouldings for frames, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 7, 1857.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I have bought of William Leshley and paid him for the following property to wit: his entire stock of store goods, horses, cattle, hogs, calves, grain, hay, and altogether all the personal property that belonged to him, and, also four tracts of land, and leave the same in his possession during my pleasure, and I furthermore forewarn all persons from trespassing on the same, as I will most positively enforce the law against any person so doing, as it is mine and paid for.

HENRY C. LASHLEY.

September 3, 1858.

TAKE NOTICE

TO make arrangements for Fall Trade, G. W. Rupp will offer goods at reduced prices to those that wish to buy, for cash call and see and you cannot be disappointed.

And all those that know themselves indebted will please call and settle their accounts.

August 6, 1858.

BURNING FLUID and Pine oil always to be

BEDFORD
Machine Shop!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils, of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

Four and Six Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superiors for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, and shaker of the best kind, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working. This machine has no superior any where. THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind. TWO AND THREE HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers.

HILL SIDE PLOUGHS,

of a very superior pattern to any in use in this country. SINGLE AND DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOUGHS, WITH STEEL SHOVELS.

CULTIVATORS,

Peckham's New York FIVE-HOED STEEL POINT EXPANDING CULTIVATOR; Rogers Pittsburg patent STEEL TOOTH EXPANDING CULTIVATOR, for working corn, or seeding in grain, Fanning Mills, Horse Rakes Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows, made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my machines and Ploughs, made at the Foundry of Mr. Michael Bannan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability *BLACKSMITHING* done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Machinist.

Bedford, May 7, 1858.–3m

PUBLIC SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

THERE will be exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 9th of October*, 1858, the well known farm, formerly the property of Allen Conley, deceased. The farm contains 163 acres of good tillable land, about 100 acres of which is cleared and under fence, 15 acres of meadow the balance well timbered. The improvements are a

TWO STORY LOG HOUSE,

with stone kitchen attached, a double log barn, and other necessary buildings, there is a large apple orchard of choice fruit thereon, and other fruit trees of different kinds. A never failing well of water near the house, and several springs on the farm.

This tract of land lies about 2½ miles west of Schellsburg, adjoining lands of Wm. Crisman, Philip Hoover, John Whetstone and others.

Terms made known on day of sale, by

September 3, 1858. URIAH CONLEY,
Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will expose to public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY 6th NOV'R NEXT

the Real Estate of James Weimer, late of Monroe Township, dec'd viz: the mansion farm of said deceased, containing

441 Acres and 64 Perches

with Double Log House and Barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Andrew Irons, Mich'l Hevner, Nathan Grubb and others.

Terms: One third to remain in the proprrty during the widow's life, the interest thereon to be paid her annually—One third at confirmation of sale and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

MAHALA WEIMER,
Administratrix.

Sept. 10, 1858.–d.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I have bought of William Lashley and paid him for the following property to wit: his entire stock of store goods, horses, cattle, hogs, calves, grain, hay, and altogether all the personal property that belonged to him, and, also four tracts of land, and leave the same in his possession during my pleasure, and I furthermore forewarn all persons from trespassing on the same, as I will most positively enforce the law against any person so doing, as it is mine and paid for. HENRY C. LASHLEY.

September 3, 1858.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail *at our expense* to any part of the country.

N. B. Music ranged to order.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 7, 1857.

Hunt's Patent Portable Fence.

THE subscriber has purchased the right of Bedford County, for this celebrated fence, which has been exhibited in Bedford for several days of Court week. He will sell Township or individual rights, on application to him at St. Clairsville post office, Bedford County, Pa. WILLIAM GRIFFITH.

September 3, 1858–c.

WM. C. LOGAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
McCONNELLSBURG, PA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Fulton, Bedford and Franklin Counties. ☞Office on Main Street, opposite Speer's Hotel.

September 3, 1858.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

IN order to make room for Fall and Winter Goods J. & J. M. Shoemaker will sell goods at very reduced prices, at the Colonnade Store.

Aug. 27.

A NEW SUPPLY OF BOOTS & SHOES

JUST received, and for sale cheap at J. & J. M. Shoemakers' Colonnade store.

Aug. 27

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be acequired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." To be had at

DR. HARRYS.

March 6, 1857.

Assembly.

THE undersigned offers himself, to the voters of Bedford and Somerset Counties, as an independent candidate for the Assembly, at the ensuing election.

Sept. 3, 1858–tc. SAM'L J. CASTNER.

NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and customers that they have just opened a very large and general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting in part as follows:

Silks, Challies, Alpacas, Delaines, Lawns, Barages, Brilliants, French and American Chintzes, Ginghams, Gloves, Collars, Hosiery, &c., &c.

SHAWLS and MANTILLAS,

Cloths,	Cassimeres,	Vestings,
Muslins,	Drillings,	Tickings,
Ky. Jeans,	Linens,	Sheetings,
Cottonades,	Flannels,	Cassinetts,
Nankeens,	Cambrics,	Checks,

CHEAP CARPETS,

White and Col'd Carpet Chain, Floor Oil Cloths, Matting and Rugs, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, also a large supply of fashionable

Ready-Made Clothing,

Also, a full stock of GROCERIES, WOODENWARE, &c.

Having selected our goods with great care, we are enabled to offer our customers

VERY GREAT BARGAINS

for CASH—all kinds of Country Produce—or on a credit of six months to punctual dealers.

An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

STOP AND LOOK
AT
THE GREAT BARGAINS!
THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME!!

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN respectfully present their sincere thanks to their numerous friends and patrons, for their very kind and liberal patronage, since opening the

NEW STORE,

and respectfully beg leave to announce, that they are now receiving and opening the second supply of new

SUMMER GOODS,

embracing a large and attractive assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

adapted to the present and approaching season, together with a general assortment of Groceries, Queensware, Cutlery, Hats, Caps and Bonnets,

BOOTS and SHOES.

A large and varied assortment of D. Rodney King & Co.'s Philadelphia made, Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' fine Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Ties &c.

Having purchased our goods at the very lowest possible cash prices, we are prepared to offer greater inducements than ever. Come in and see, and we will take great pleasure in showing our goods, whether you wish to buy or not.

Bedford, July 9, 1858.–3m.

NEW GOODS!

Good News for the People!

ALTHOUGH the prospects of the Railroad are not very flattering, the friends of that enterprise have not yet quite despaired of u'timate success. Hoping that the people will see that it is not only to their interest to have the road completed as soon as possible, but that they should bear in mind that at

REED & MINNICH'S,

Who have just received from the city, and are now opening out at their

Cheap Cash and Produce Store,

a large assortment of Cassimeres, Cloths, Prints, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Ginghams,

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, extra pulverized Sugar, Cheese, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for *cash* or *produce*.

Aug. 20, 1858.

UNION HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

NOTICE.

GEORGE B. AMICK, surviving partner of the late firm of GEO. B. AMICK & BROTHER, notifies all persons interested, that the books of said firm remain in his hands for settlement, and that circumstances demand an immediate closing up of the business of said firm. Persons indebted or having settlements to make, are therefore requested to call on the subscriber without delay.

St. Clairsville, June 11, 1858.–tf.

The subscriber will continue the *mercantile business* at the *old stand*, where he will be happy to meet and supply the wants of his friends and customers at all times. He will receive in a couple of weeks a new supply of seasonable goods, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. GEO. B. AMICK.

BEDFORD ACADEMY.

THE Fall term of the Bedford Academy will commence on Monday, Sept. 6th.

It is the object of this Institution to cultivate both *mind* and *heart*. Without the harmonious development of the intellectual and moral powers, youth cannot be fitted for the active duties of life. Whilst no pains are spared to cultivate the mind, every care is taken to impress the heart, by *precept* and *example*, with the importance of correct moral principles.

GEORGE W. AUGHINBAUGH,
Principal.

Aug. 20, 1858.

PURE CASTOR OIL at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

SWAIM'S PANACEA at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

TAKE NOTICE

TO make arrangements for Fall Trade, G. W. Rupp will offer goods at reduced prices to those that wish to buy, for cash call and see and you cannot be disappointed.

And all those that know themseves indebted will please call and settle their accounts.

Augnt 6, 1858.

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow, at Dr. Harry's.

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

SINCE the charter has been granted for the "Bedford Rail Road," the citizens of Bedford have been much excited and interested upon the subject. This interest is not confined to the citizens of town, but extends throughout the country. and *crowds are daily rushing to Rupp's New and Handsome Store*, in *Anderson's Row*, Where a *large* and *attractive assortment* of *beautiful Spring* and *Summer Goods*, are opening, which will be sold cheaper than ever offered before in this place.

The stock consists in part of

Robes de Shawn — *Barage de Laines,*
Robes a Quille, — *Lavillus,*
Organdie Lawns, — *White & printed Brilliants,*
Challies, — *Plain and Figured Swiss.*

Latest Style Lawn Robes for $1.50.

Mohair Mixture for 18¾ cents per yard.

De Laines of all descriptions from 6¼ to 25 per yard.

Lawns of various styles for 6¼ cts. per yard.

An extensive assortment of beautiful prints ranging from 4 to 12½ cents per yard.

Muslins of all *prices* and *qualities.*

A large assortment of *Ladies* and *Misses, Gloves* and *Hosiery* from the *low figure of 5 cts. up.*

Pure linen *Handkerchiefs* for 5 *cts.*, and a *full* and *complete assortment* of *LADIES DRESS GOODS* generally.

A large and well selected assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS,

Consisting in part of

Black French and English Cloths,
Blue do do do.
Olive do do do.
Black Cassimeres.
Black Doe Skins.
Fancy French and American Cassimeres.

VESTINGS.

Grenadines, plain and figured.
Radzemiro do do
Velvets do do
and a great variety of Marsielles Vestings.
Fancy Silk and Lawn Neck Ties, from 6¼ cents to 62½ cents.

A complete assortment of *Ladies* and *Misses* BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS. Also a large assortment *Mens* BOOTS and SHOES.

My assortment of GROCERIES *can't be beat.*

Brown Sugar for	6¼	cts	per pound.
First rate Brown Sugar for	8	"	" "
Extra do do "	10	"	" "
White Sugar for 12½, 14 and	15	"	" "
First Rate Rio Coffee for	12½	"	" "
Extra do do "	15	"	" "
No. 1 Java do "	15	"	" "
Best N. O. Molasses "	12½	"	quart.
Good Syrup do "	12½	"	" "
Extra do do "	18¾	"	" "

Good Corn Brooms for a *dime.*

Bacon by the pound.

☞ All of which will be sold *cheaper* than the *cheapest.* Don't forget to call at *RUPP'S NEW STORE*, in *Anderson's Row*, one door east of Cessna & Shannon's office, and opposite the Gazette office.

G. W. RUPP.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

BAZAR! BAZAR!

HAVE you called at the LADIES, BAZAR in Anderson's Row!

MRS. H. D. PEUGH has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a handsome assortment of ladies and children's fancy goods. Have you seen them?

Her millenery is not to be surpassed in beauty and elegance of style—and at prices astonishingly cheap.

BONNETS,

White and colored, some as low as 37½ cts—Ladies, Misses, and children's Jockey caps, exquisitely nice and new in style,

French and American Flowers,

a large assortment; not to be excelled in quality and cheapness—Ribbons, without number, of various styles and color—Ladies Head Dresses—Dress Caps, and numerous kinds of useful and fancy articles for ladies toilet

Dress Goods,

consisting in part of Robes, challies, Barage de Laines Ducals, Robes a Quilla—Robe Lawns, for $1,25, French muslins—&c., &c.

Silks—Black and Fancy colored Silks, various styles—also handsome Shawls, Mantillas, Lace Capes, Dusters, &c., &c.

Embroideries,

Such as colars, sleeves, Infants waits and a superior lot of French setts, Handkerchiefs—Edgings, Laces, and Flouncings.

Calicoes and Cottons of all descriptions. Ginghams, ranging in prices from, six, eight, ten, twelve and twenty five cents per yard.

Hosiery—Gloves, Mitts, &c., &c.

Carpet Bags, Traveling Baskets, Toys, Perfumery, and *Jewelry.*

A large assortment of Ladies and childrens shoes, purchased at reduced prices—Ladies slippers at 50 cts, fine lasting Gaiters at $1,25. Other styles corresponding in price. Call and examine for yourself.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH, would embrace this opportunity to render to the Public, her thanks for the liberal patronage she has received, and hopes by a constant effort to please to merit a continuance of the same.

May 7, 1858.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857,

MRS. S. E. POTTS

HAS just returned from the cities with a large supply of Rich and Handsome Goods, rich silks, Robes of all kinds, DEBEGE ROBES, LAWN ROBES, LINEN ROBES, TRAVELING ROBES, with side trimmings, RICH LACE MANTLES, SILK MANTLES, FRENCH WORKED COLLARS, UNDERSLEEVES, a large quantity of FRENCH WORKED STRIPES, very low, a rich variety of BONNETS, trimmed and untrimmed, as low as 50 cts. RIBBONS, RUSHES, and FRENCH FLOWERS, at all prices, SHOES and GAITERS, a handsome lot of summer SHAWLS, LAWNS and CALICOES, and an endless variety of fancy Goods.

May 7, 1858.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

TO make arrangements for fall trade, A. Ferguson will offer Boots and Shoes and particular Glassware, at reduced prices, to all those who wish to buy for cash. Please call and you will not be disappointed.

All those that know themselves indebted, will please call and settle their accounts.

Aug. 13, 1858.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or nigh at Dr. Harry's, Drug Store.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as SPERMATORRHŒA, SEMINEL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, SYPHILLIS, the Vice of ONANISM, or SELF ABUSE,

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, etc.) in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Just published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed letter envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

Dec. 4, 1857.–zz.

DR. WALTON'S
AMERICAN PILLS.
JOY TO THE AFFLICTED
YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS!

ONE small box of Pills cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to Dr. D. G. Walton, No. 154 North Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. *A liberal discount to the trade.* None genuine without the *written* signature of D. G. Walton, Proprietor.

Dr. W.'s treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness, &c., is entirely different from the usual course.—Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above; giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.

Jan. 29, 1858.–zz.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared, at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for castings of any description for Grist and Saw Mills, Threshing Machines, Apple Mills, Ploughs, and all things else in their line that may be needed in this or the adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2 4 or 6 Horse power, *warranted* equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Woodcock, Plug, and Hillside Ploughs, *warranted* to give satisfaction or *no sale.* Points, shares and landsides, to fit all Woodcock or Seyler Ploughs in the County.

Farmer's Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at Foundry prices at the store of Wm Hartley, Bedford, Pa., Louderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp., John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill. Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner, and all work warranted. Call and examine our work and castings and judge for yourselves.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.–tf.

LATEST NEWS FROM UTAH!
Fresh Arrival of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
AT SHOEMAKERS' STORE!

THE undersigned, having just returned from the Eastern Cities, are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of *SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS*, which they are determined to sell cheap. Their stock consists in part of *Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans*, and a large assortment of *Men's and Boys' wear.*

Ladies' Dress Goods, Silks, Delaines, Calicoes, Alpacas and Lawns. A large assortment of *Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.* Coffee, Sugar, Syrups, Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Tubs, Knives and Forks, &c.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

To good and punctual customers a credit of six months will be given.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

April 23, 1858.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE
SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Pa.

THE Summer Term will open August 5th, Fall Term, October 21st, 1858, and Winter Term, January 18th, and Spring Term, April 5th, 1859. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of

W. W. BRIM, A. B., *Principal.*

N. B. Students coming to this institution will be conveyed from Bedford free of charge, on the 4th of August, by addressing a letter to Mr. Saml. Williams, of Rainsburg.

June 4, 1858.–zz.

CANDLES.

ADAMANTINE and Tallow Mould Candles, for sale by

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.
New Store, No. 1, Cheapside.

June 18, 1858.

Pamphlet Laws.

THE Pamphlet Laws of the State have been received at the Prothonotary's Office, and are ready for distribution among those entitled to receive them. SAMUEL H. TATE,

July 16, 1858.–c. Proth'y

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral and Jayne's Expectorant at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

AN excellent article of Hair and tooth Brushes at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

Just Received

AND FOR SALE—the celebrated GREENCASTLE GRAIN CRADLE—by

June 11, 1858. G. W. RUPP.

BURNING FLUID and Pine oil always to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

JAYNE'S Wrights, Bennett's and Dyott's pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858

THE INQUIRER,

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

NEW FIRM.
AND
NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber, having taking a partner in his store, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name and title of J. M. Barndollar & Son. All those having unsettled accounts with the subscriber, will please call and settle.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR.

The subscribers are just receiving and opening out a New and Handsome assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured in the country for cash, produce, or to prompt six months customers. They respectfully solicit the public patronage

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON.

Bloody Run, April 1, 1858.–3m

STOVES, TIN AND COPPER WARE!

MY friends and the public in general, are hereby informed that I now have and shall continue to keep on hand, a large stock of almost every size and pattern of cooking stoves, and parlor stoves and coal stoves. Also, copper and brass kettles, tin and sheet iron ware, common and Russia stove pipe, fire boards, and tin ware of all kind made out of the very best 1 and 2 tin plate.

Spouting made to order of the best double tin plate, and put up by Mr. JOHN LINDERMAN, who as a workman has no superior in the County. I would also call the attention of the public to to a new article of self-sealing fruit cans, the best that has yet been offered.

Stove blackening constantly on hand.

All persons in want of any of the above articles will plase call at the Old Stand, of the subscriber, in Bedford, where they can buy on reasonable terms. Old copper, brass, pewter and country produce taken in exchange for work. GEO. BLYMIRE.

September 3, 1858.–3m.

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.

del4 DANIEL BORDER.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft. long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.–zz.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

Hummel's
Premium Essence of Coffee

COFFEE made by it will have a more delicate and finer flavor, and will be much more wholesome. It will also be clear without requiring anything to clarify it. For sale by

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.
New Store, No. 1, Cheapside.

June 18, 1858.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, and Dealers in Music and Musical Instruments. Our stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall papers, Blinds, French, German and American Lithographs and steel engravings, gilt mouldings for frames, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 7, 1857

WALL and BLIND PAPER.—Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store, our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our spring selections with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

The Great English Remedy.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M D, Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing, in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions accompany each package.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B. $1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

For saleby Dr. B. F. Harry.

Sept 18 1857–zz.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES

BRYAN'S
PULMONIC
WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c., &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.

Sept. 18, 1857 zz.

DRUGS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
DR. F. C. REAMER,
BEDFORD, PA.

HAVING purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, has constantly on hand, at the old stand, a large and well selected stock of choice Drugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail, all of which will be sold on fair terms. The assortment consists in part of

Drugs and Chemicals, Dye Woods and Acids, Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Segars, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Having the regular agency for the sale of many of these medicines, the public are assured that they are of the best; such as have stood the test of time and experience, and can be safely recommended as genuine. viz: Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Fahnstock's, Hohensack's and other vermifuge; Hoofland's German Bitters, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand a large stock of historic, geographical, scientific, religious, poetical, school and miscellaneous BOOKS.

Also a great variety of FANCY STATIONERY, Cap, Post and Wrapping Paper, of every quality, Paper Hangings in great variety. Window Blinds, in patterns or by the piece. Wall Paper, Steel and Fancy Goods.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and quality.—Pocket Books and Port Monnaies, Diaries, Blank Deeds and Mortgages, gold Pens and Pencils, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery in great variety, Soaps, &c., &c.

Lamps, and Camphine Oil and Burning Fluid, kept constantly on hand.

CHOICE LIQUORS for medical use; Wolffs' Schiedam Schnapps, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.

Feb. 19, 1857.

How to Save Money.

ALL persons who are in want of good and very cheap chairs and Cabinet Furniture, can now have an opportunity of saving money, by calling on the subscriber, and selecting such articles as they may need, from a large stock now on hand, which will be sold lower than the same can be bought in this County. You who are about to commence housekeeping will do well by calling on me, as there will be great reductions made in suits of Furniture.

You will see the truth of the above statement by looking at the following list of prices:

Chairs from	$4.50	to	$36.00 per sett.
Bedsteads	2.50	"	15.00
Tables	2.50	"	20.00
Bureaus	10.00	"	35.00
Cupboards	5.00	"	12.00
Wash Stands	1.50	"	6 00
Work Stands	1.00	"	5.00
Candle Stands	1.00	"	3.00

All other articles in proportion.

All articles warranted.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

Feb. 19, 1858.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Valentine Steckman,
PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day week month and year.

April 25, 1856—tf

Gettys' Photographic Gallery.
'EXCHANGE BUILDING,' BEDFORD, PA.

WHERE Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c &c., are executed in the latest style and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, gold and pinchbeck Lockets at very low prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

May 22, 1857.

HOFIUS & FILLER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.

WILL PROMPTLY ATTEND TO ALL legal business entrusted to their care. During the sessions of the court, the senior partner may be found at the office of the firm, two doors south of Hon. S. L. Russell's office.

D. H. HOFIUS,
JNO. H. FILLER.

Bedford, Nov. 28, 1856.

Shoemending! Shoemending!!

HAVING commenced the business of Shoemending, one door east of Mr. Brice's Hotel; Bedford, Pa., I am prepared to do all manner of work in this line of business, at the shortest notice, and on the most substantial manner, no more reasonable rates than usual, *one thing indispensable.* Give him a call, try my work and judge for yourselves.

J. B. BAKER.

May 7, 1858